

**Table 1. Regional Forester Sensitive Species List for the Wayne National Forest (Animal Species).**

Species	Required Habitat	Known Occurrences
Black bear <i>Ursus americanus</i>	Winter den: dense thickets, hollow logs, tree or rock cavities, and caves. Spring, summer, fall: broad range.	Forest-wide
Little brown bat <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Roosting: caves/mines in winter; in buildings, bat houses, trees with loose bark in spring, summer, and fall. Foraging: in forested areas over water, along margins of lakes and streams.	Forest-wide
Northern bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Roosting: caves/mines in winter; in trees with crevices or cavities, and bat houses in spring, summer, and fall. Foraging: under forest canopies with cluttered understories, along forest edges and paths, especially in uplands.	Forest-wide
Tri-colored bat (Eastern Pipistrelle) <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Roosting: caves/mines in winter; in dead leaf clusters in tree foliage, especially oaks, and sometimes in buildings in spring, summer, and fall. Foraging: along forested streams and forest edges, in both uplands and bottomlands.	Forest-wide
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Usually nests in supercanopy trees within ½ mile of large bodies of water.	Occasional visitor Forest-wide but no documented nests and no timber removal adjacent to Little Muskingum or Ohio Rivers
Cerulean warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Large tracts of mature deciduous woods.	Forest-wide
Henslow's sparrow <i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Various grasslands and early successional communities, including reclaimed surface mine areas and some hayfields.	Athens Unit and Ironton Ranger District (RD)
Timber rattlesnake <i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Den: rock outcrops. Summer: mixed deciduous or coniferous forests with closed canopy, heavy leaf litter and little herbaceous cover, and a few rocks or fallen trees.	Limited numbers on Athens Unit and Ironton RD (DOW 2010)
Eastern hellbender <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Large slabs of rock or other shelter-providing objects (logs and boards) with loose sand and gravel (not silt) on the bottom of large to medium streams or rivers with fast-moving water.	Marietta Unit (Little Muskingum River)

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Four-toed salamander <i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Spring breeding: mossy vernal pools and boggy areas in mature forest. Summer: under logs and other downed woody material in moist forest near breeding habitat. (Sphagnum moss is commonly abundant in suitable habitat.)	Ironton RD only
Green salamander <i>Aneides aeneus</i>	In Ohio: south-facing or unshaded, moist crevices in rock outcrops, within 7-10 miles of the Ohio River, which is the northern limit of this species' range.	Ironton RD only
Mud salamander <i>Pseudotriton montanus</i>	Stream bank burrows or muddy areas under large, flat stones or logs along shallow, sluggish woodland streams, springs, and seeps.	Ironton RD only
Ohio lamprey <i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i>	General: Ohio River or the lower courses of its larger tributaries; Spawning: large extensive riffles common in the middle reaches of large Ohio River tributaries.	Marietta Unit (Little Muskingum R.)
Western lake chubsucker <i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	High-quality pothole lakes and glaciated streams with submerged vegetation and sand or fine gravel bottoms.	Ironton RD only
Redside dace <i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>	High-quality small streams with deep pools and woody debris in forested watersheds.	Tributaries to Witten Fork and Ohio River
Salamander mussel <i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Medium to large rivers on mud or gravel bars and under flat slabs or stones.	Marietta Unit (Little Muskingum R.); Ironton RD (Symmes Creek)
Little spectaclecase mussel <i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Small- to medium-sized streams in sand or gravel.	Ironton RD (Symmes & Pine Creeks)
Sheepnose <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Larger rivers primarily in shallow shoal habitats with moderate to swift currents over coarse sand and gravel, but may also occur in deeper run habitat.	Not within Wayne boundary but in Ohio R. near Marietta Unit
Green-faced clubtail <i>Gomphus viridifrons</i>	Egg-laying: medium to large, clear-flowing rivers with mixture of gravelly sand and silt among rocks. Feeding (in and around breeding habitat): larvae burrow in silt; adults forage in trees.	Marietta Unit (Little Muskingum River watershed)

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Rapids clubtail <i>Gomphus quadricolor</i>	Egg-laying: clear streams and brooks with strong currents and riffles over clean gravel, cobbles, or bedrock. Feeding (in and around breeding habitat): larvae burrow in silt; adults forage in trees.	Marietta Unit (Little Muskingum River watershed)
Northern Metalmark <i>Calephelis borealis</i>	Habitat patches (preferably multiple) occur within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops of shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways.	Athens and Ironton Unit (Aid Twp, Lawrence, Perry, and Athens Co.
Southern grizzled skipper <i>Pyrgus wyandot</i>	Disturbed openings in mature oak forests where host plant Canada cinquefoil grows, including open hillsides, disturbed ridgetops, powerline cuts, and roadsides; especially drier south-facing sites.	Athens Unit (Dorr Run area, Hocking Co.)

**Table 2: Regional Forester Sensitive Species List  
(Plants) for the Wayne National Forest.**

Species	Required Habitat
<b>Mature Woodland Species</b>	
Sparse-lobed grape fern <i>Botrychium biternatum</i>	moist, low woods, ravines, thickets and edges
Lined sedge <i>Carex striatula</i>	variety of light levels in dry to mesic woods
Umbrella magnolia <i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	rich woods; mesic ravines and coves
Rock skullcap <i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>	moist banks/woods; dry slopes & openings
<b>Semi-Open Woodland Species</b>	
Striped gentian <i>Gentiana villosa</i>	open woods and pinelands; shady places
Dwarf iris <i>Iris verna</i>	open oak woods, dry open ridgetops
Butternut <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	moist woods and fields; riverbanks
Blue scorpion-weed <i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i>	dry or moist woods; sandy fields, streambanks
Pinxter flower <i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i>	moist or dry woods, bogs & shrubby borders
<b>Open Woodland, Fire Adapted Species</b>	
Juniper sedge <i>Carex juniperorum</i>	filtered light; second growth forest
Yellow gentian <i>Gentiana alba</i>	moist meadows/prairies; open woods; edges
Carolina thistle <i>Cirsium carolinianum</i>	open/semi-open woods, bluffs, ravines, thickets
Yellow-fringed orchid <i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>	wet, sandy bogs & meadows, fields & woods
*Hirsute sedge <i>Carex complanata</i>	dry open woods
*Slender blazingstar <i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	dry, open areas; open woods, prairie remnant
*Wild pea <i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	dry sandy soil in open upland woods, prairies
*Fern-leaf false foxglove <i>Aureolaria pedicularia</i>	thin sandy or rocky soils, usually under oaks
<b>Open Habitat Species</b>	
Yellow crownbeard <i>Verbesina occidentalis</i>	open woods, borders, thickets, fields, roadsides
Featherbells	open, moist woods; fields, meadows,

<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i>	powerlines
*Bushy broom-sedge <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	moist areas and early successional openings
*Small white snakeroot <i>Ageratina aromatica</i>	dry woods, fence rows, roadsides and old fields
<b>Riparian species</b>	
Large sedge <i>Carex gigantea</i>	wet swamp forests, forest openings, open swamp
*Louisiana sedge <i>Carex louisianica</i>	wet or moist situations in shade (streambanks, springs, shrub borders, woods)

\*signifies species added to the WNF RFSS Regional RFSS 2012.